



# DAILY SENTINEL

Let us sing to the Constitution and her friends—disperse the last gloom when the silent stars sleepers close around them.

EDITED BY  
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INDIANAPOLIS:

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1855

We have received from Hon. L. D. Campbell's communication, which will appear in our paper of Tuesday morning.

**Johnson Elected in Tennessee—North Carolina all right.**

The Louisville Courier has the following:

**Tennessee Election.**—For these many years the first election news from Tennessee has been always so favorable to the Whigs as to excite their highest expectations and enthusiasm. But the more the returns came in, the darker things looked, and frequently that which at first promised so fairly, resulted in disaster and gloom. The complexion of the news from the distant counties often upset the nicest calculations as based upon the vote in the first few counties.

The dispatches at noon yesterday announced that in thirteen counties heard from Gentry (K. N.) had gained 1,900 votes on Johnson, who was elected in 1853 by only 2,361 majority. Of course K. N. stock went up rapidly, and Know Nothings were exultant and jubilant in a high degree. Last night's dispatches, however, put another face on matters. Gentry's gain in 25 counties was reduced to only 1,200, one-half of which was gained in Davidson county, in which Nashville, the hot bed of Know Nothingism, is located. Moreover, several private dispatches came through, stating that Johnson was beyond all doubt elected, some of them stating his majority at several thousand. Of course Know Nothing visors suddenly elongated and the "owls" soon sought their hiding places. We were still, however, rather inclined to think Gentry was elected, when we were favored with the following private despatch from a Know Nothing at Nashville, which "settles the hash":

"We are catching h—l in West Tennessee. It is doubtful who is elected, but Johnson has the best chance."

The big may be considered as up. Sam is dead in Tennessee, and he will be pretty apt to be buried deep, deep in Kentucky, and especially in this Congressional district, on Monday next.

The Telegraph reports are as follows:

**Tennessee Election.**

JOHNSON gains 350 in Smith and Macon, 192 in Marshall, 46 in Cameron, and a reported gain of 60 in Warren county.

GENTRY gains 20 in Robertson, 40 in Giles, and gaining in Dickson, Benton, and Hindsborough.

The returns fluctuate very much; there are large losses and gains on both sides, and the result is now very doubtful. JOHNSON's chance seems the best.

The net gain for GENTRY, in 22 counties, is 1,370. Election close. It is expected that the K. N. candidate for Congress from the First District is elected by 700 majority.—ZOLLICOFFER K. N. in the Nashville District is elected by a large majority.

**North Carolina Election.**

Tenth Congressional District of N. C. Halifax County, gives H. M. Shaw, Democrat, a majority of 600 over PAINE, K. N., for Congress; in 2nd District, Edgecombe and Wayne counties give THOS. RUFFIN, Democrat 2,000 majority over I. T. LATWAM, K. N., Whig, in 3rd District; WINSTON, Democrat, has a very large majority over DAVID RUM, K. N.—Fourth District, Granville county gives 650, Franklin 350, Warren 700, and Wake 450 majority for L. B. BRANCH, Democrat. Impression is that Democrats have a majority of Congressmen. Returns show large Democratic gains.

[Here an accident happened to the line, and further reports could not be obtained.]

**Kentucky.**

The election comes off to-day in old Kentucky, and whatever may be the result, we earnestly hope that we shall not be compelled to recoil scenes of violence and bloodshed. We condemn such exhibitions as strongly in Democracy as in Know-Nothings. But to the honor of our party, be it said, seldom, very seldom, does contempt of the law at elections attach to the Democracy. The Presidential vote in Kentucky in 1852 stood as follows:

SCOTT 57,068. PRINCE 53,807; giving Scott a majority of four thousand two hundred and sixty-one, which the Democracy would have to overcome if things stood *status quo*. But the new issues have, we hope, worked for the benefit of our cause.

We learn from the Bardstown *Gazette* that the Cincinnati *Times* has been playing the game there in Virginia and Tennessee.—The *Gazette* says:

This paper, intended exclusively for Kentucky circulation, we have had in our possession some days, and we have now succeeded in getting hold of one of its issues, for Ohio and Northern circulation, of the SAME DATE AND NUMBER—and the papers are as different as if emanating from different offices and edited by different men. The Northern number has nothing about the fifth district in it—no article appealing to the "Citizens of Kentucky"—and nothing favoring the South or southern institutions. It speaks with pleasure of Chase's election, being secure—gives anti-slavery platforms—puts the Abolitionists familiarly on the back, and openly avows that "SAM IS A FREESOILER IN OHIO." The other number is made of quite different materials, goes against negro-stealing and under-ground railroads—and hurrahs for Charley Wintersmith. Both papers are numbered "Volume XII, No. 52" and dated "Thursday, July 19, 1855." They are both in one possession, and can be seen by any and every one.

Gentlemen of political experience say that, perhaps Mooreman, from his personal popularity may be elected, but the State will be fairly divided with the Democracy. McDevitt and Wooley, both Democrats, will be elected; and Paxton will be elected if the voters of the first, second and eighth Wards of the city of Louisville are permitted to vote. But on this point the *Gazette* says:

**HARRY CLAY on Fusion.**—The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Harry Clay in Nov. 19, 1850; and more applicable and of interest:

"But if it (the Whig party) is to be preserved in its former organization, it must be able to fill the entire role in the State. Should we then, in order to sustain their party, be compelled to do what they like?—an approximation will not do. Our country is by concerted effort, through the influence of wealth, rather than to one who, laying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains discipline ultra-intemperate of the Constitution and the Government. Thus and

"Our platform would be better, beyond all question, if that portion of the second resolution above alluded to, was stricken out; but let it stand for the present, and the people will decide the question. We were never in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and we would, in my estimation, be foolish to restore it now.—*Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal, of Friday.*

We published the above caption on Saturday in its connection with the other paragraph of the letter. But it is too good to be lost; it deserves to be repeated until it sinks into the memories of the voters of Indiana. We admire the writer for his candor—whatever we may think of his discretion. He really proclaims that principles, rules of political action, solemnly promulgated in large assemblies and through the recognized organs of a numerous party, have no permanence or fixness; but are things which, like articles of dress, are to be put off and on according to the season.

It is true that Congress meets next winter, but no person ever imagined that the Missouri Compromise will be restored and the Nebraska bill repealed with President Pierce and a conservative Senate at the head of the government.

The writer plainly confesses that the party had no intention of restoring the line; for long before that could be done, public opinion would have advanced so far in the anti-slavery direction that such restoration would be condemned as a pro-slavery movement.—*Let it stand for the present;* it may secure some which votes—it may give an air of moderation to our platform, and enable our leaders in certain localities to deny the charge of radicalism. And the people will strike it out next year, when they are sure of victory, when voters have become committed so as to be able to withdraw. What do they care for consistency or honor if they can only have success? But they may find themselves bad calculators; they may have to say that the clause about the restoration was worse than a crime; it was a blunder.

**Colored Men for Office in New York.**

Two or three weeks since a call was made by the colored people of New York to meet in Convention at Troy, on the first Tuesday of September. The New York *Herald* made some very severe comments on the affair, and the following letter from one of the signers to the call is the consequence:

ALBANY, July 24, 1855.

To the Editor of the *New York Herald*:

I see by the *Herald* of this week, that you have spoken of the Convention which is to meet at Troy on the first Tuesday in September. Your notice, sir, of that Convention, it appears, created a great deal of uneasiness among my white Abolition friends. My white Abolition friends charge me with trying to make divisions in the Abolition ranks—of creating prejudice against color.

Resolved, That this nation was brought into being and continued existence by the success of the Democratic sentiment and principle, that our constitution is Democratic, as it declares that all power is in the hands of the people.

Resolved, That a Constitution thus formed ought to be in the hands of its friends and supporters, and being armed with the sword of truth and encircled by the girdle of the Constitution, we will support it against all factions at present known by different aliases, such as Know Nothing, Republicans, People's Party and other names which they have adopted to conceal their deformities.

Resolved, That we extend the hand of cordial welcome to those Patriotic National Whigs who, casting aside party prejudices for the sake of the Union, augment our strength in our contest against sectional fanaticism and religious bigotry.

Resolved, That the principles of the Democratic party under which our government has prospered and grown to its present greatness stretching out its arms to the oppressed of every land and affording a home to every lover of freedom, still command our confidence and support, and in all elections connected with State and National Government we will vote for such men as will carry out those great and fundamental principles.

Resolved, That from this good hour it should be the duty of all lovers of liberty and good order, the Constitution of our fathers and the liberties bequeathed to us by those pure patriots, to gird themselves anew, and strengthen in faith by past defeats and the present cheering auspices, give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, till the last remnant of the midnight fee be torn from its usurped dominion and the party of right, justice and truth, be restored to its wonted eminence upon the watch towers of our country.

The right spirit is aroused in old Washington, and if the National men of that town continue as energetic as they have been it will be redeemed from Abolition rule. Let their motto be that of the immortal WASHINGTON: "Beware of geographical questions!"

MR. WISE.

This Colored Convention is but the legitimate offspring of Know Nothing Abolitionism. Let the Know Nothing Abolition party of Indiana succeed in the elections of this and next season and it will not be five years until we shall see our Constitution again in full force and effect. Negroes made equal, in all things, with the whites. We shall then have Negro candidates for the Legislature, and for Congress, and other offices. Will the people of Indiana endorse a party which teaches such unnatural doctrines? "Down with the poor white man, but up with the negro."—This is the policy of Abolitionism—this is what it teaches. Citizens of Indiana, look to the issue to which K. N. Abolitionism is fast hastening you.

Circulation of Indiana Papers.

Our citizens are greatly to blame for not patronizing their own papers to a greater extent. We do not make the remark in reference to ourselves, for we believe our circulation is larger, certainly as large, as that of any other paper in the State. The complaint was suggested by reading a notice of the circulation of the Philadelphia Daily *Advertiser* for the month of July. It averaged per day during that month, *sixty thousand three hundred and seventy-three copies*. This is probably the largest edition, by at least ten thousand, per day, of any daily newspaper in the world.—Three thousand, one hundred and forty-four and a half reams of paper per month, costs something in the course of a year.

We, of course, do not expect any such grand results as these. But an approximation, even at a remote distance, may be looked for as nothing more than what is due to the press from the two great parties which divide our State. It is a matter of equal interest to Patriots and Democrats to sustain their own papers. "The Free," said Mackenzie, "is the whispering gallery of the world."

But Indiana politics will be whitewashed to the people in every inimical tones unless they encourage their home paper. Patronage will improve the character and merits of a paper, yet a very common-place truth, and yet one very little regarded by Indianaians.

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through the influence of wealth, rather than to one who, laying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains discipline ultra-intemperate of the Constitution and the Government. Thus and

**Democratic Meeting at Broad Ripple, Marion County.**

A large assemblage of the true National men of Washington township, convened at Broad Ripple on Friday last. Three hundred citizens of Indianapolis, with martial music and banners, arrived about noon, in good time to partake of an excellent dinner at Ross' Eatery. At 2 o'clock a procession was formed and marched to a grove in the rear of Mr. Ross' dwelling, near a fine spring of cold water.

The meeting was organized by electing JAMES HUFFMAN, President, and A. B. STRAW, Secretary.

On motion, the following Committee was appointed to report suitable resolutions: JAMES ROBERTS, C. VANLANDINGHAM, W. A. EARL, W. W. WISPENNY, DAVID HUFF and S. VANLANDINGHAM.

WILLIAM STEWART then addressed the meeting in a stern and argumentative speech.

W. B. BEACH followed in a most effective speech, decisive and unanswerable.

W. A. MCKENZIE, a National Whig, then responded to an unanimous call, and in a brief but concise speech, at times truly eloquent, alluded to the changes which had taken place in the political firmament. He said he had been a HARRIS CITY Whig, and was a National Whig yet, but for the future would act with the only national party in the country—the Democratic. But if it should change to an Abolition party he would leave it. His remarks were received with great applause, and expressions of "that's honest," "good," "right," &c., &c.

DAVID VANLANDINGHAM then briefly responded to a call in a neat and spirited address.

KIRK FENSTERWALD, being loudly called for, appeared and addressed the meeting in an effective speech.

The Committee, on resolutions reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The history of the Democratic Party being the history of the United States, and as no page of our Country's history is yet stained by any civil war, and our Constitution and code of National laws are still preserved in their purity, and have resisted the violent assaults made upon them by Abolition fanatics and Know-Nothing despots, and are yet regarded as the very embodiment of civil liberty by all good men and are still revered by the Company would be placed at the disposal of a committee of the Chamber, if such committee should be appointed, to make a full investigation of all the affairs of the Company, from its first organization up to the present time; and that such investigation by the Chamber was desired by Mr. Bacon.

Who this particular movement originated with we are not advised; but, as citizens of St. Louis, we most heartily wish that the ends arrived at may be achieved.

On calling the meeting to order, Mr. Lackland, President of the Chamber, stated that Henry D. Bacon, President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, had advised him that all the books, papers, accounts and vouchers of the Company would be placed at the disposal of a committee of the Chamber, if such committee should be appointed, to make a full investigation of all the affairs of the Company, from its first organization up to the present time; and that such investigation by the Chamber was desired by Mr. Bacon.

Mr. John Hogan submitted a preamble and resolutions, and accompanied them with some remarks on the usefulness of the road, the necessity of its early opening, and the importance of an united effort to bring some degree of order out of the present chaos. Mr. Hogan well remarked that in all important public movements heretofore, St. Louis had been a unit; and, as the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad road, in his opinion, the most important road we had ever yet been engaged in, we ought to unite now.

Mr. John Leach said that he would not serve on the Committee, (having been named as one,) unless it was understood that the investigation was to be searching and complete. He desired that provision should be made for Clerks and Book-keepers to assist the committee to take the *specie* of any man in regard to the affairs of the Company; but to examine for themselves. It was a labor of magnitude; but if he went into it, he wished to perform it thoroughly. He thought that, in default of action by the City Council, the Chamber of Commerce was acting as a sort of provisional government on the subject of the road. This was a revolutionary sort of proceeding. The Chamber had no legal right to demand the books of the St. Louis Insurance Company, or any other corporation. But we had been open to investigation, he thought that justice to all concerned, required that they should be taken advantage of to the fullest extent. This was the substance of Mr. Leach's remarks.

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Some remarks were made by Mr. Mudd, Mr. Hartnett, Gen. Ranney, and Mr. Edell, concerning the investigation, the mode of proceeding money, &c., but not effecting the purpose of the action proposed.

The following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously.

WHEREAS, it is a public interest, that the condition of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company should be fully investigated; and where as the public with propriety look to the Chamber of Commerce to take some steps in this matter, so that a full investigation of the accounts of said road be had, Therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by this Chamber to make a thorough examination of the accounts of said Company, specifically, "allowing for the expenses for which the expenditures have been made."

[Passed unanimously, with James E. Yeager, George Partridge, John Leahy, John Hogan, Unit Basin and John S. McCabe, as committee, appointed by unanimous vote.]

Resolved, That it is all important to the trade and business of this city that the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad be put in operation as speedily as possible; and as it is understood there are some debts due along the road, which it is necessary should be paid, that all hastened to the train may be avoided; therefore it is further

Resolved, That a subscription be taken up for the purpose of paying off these debts, one half payable in cash, one half in thirty days.

Resolved, That a Treasurer be now appointed.

[Sullivan Blood was appointed Treasurer, unanimously.]

Resolved, That H. Wyman, and —, will be the accountants of the road and director.

[The name of John H. Wyman was by unanimous vote put to fill up the blank in this resolution.]

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the County Court, Mr. Council, and Mr. Brown, in order to obtain the consent of the same to some plan of payment, to be made by the road, in order to pay off the debts due along the road.

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